Dudleya lanceolata (Nutt.) Britt. & Rose, LANCE-LEAVED DUDLEYA. Perennial herb (subshrub), leaf succulent, evergreen, taprooted and caudexlike, ± hemispheric-rosetted, 2–3(–8)-stemmed at base (ground level), with ascending or spreading to erect axillary inflorescences 20–100 cm tall; shoots with terminal rosettes, in range 30–250(–300) mm across, to 120 mm tall, having 10–27 healthy leaves, a set of immature leaves in the center, and a set of senescing to dead, shriveled leaves on the under side of the rosette, gray-green, glabrous, glaucous. **Stems:** below rosettes, 10–20(–30) mm thick, virtually without internodes, internally with water storing tissues and a cylinder of highly specialized wood, covered with periderm and old leaves. **Leaves**: helically alternate, simple, sessile, without stipules; blade lanceolate to oblanceolate or narrowly oblong, 45–145(–300) × 10–25(–40) mm, 3–6 mm thick at base and midway about 1/2 as thick, entire, narrowly acute to acuminate at tip, venation obscure. **Inflorescence:** cymes, axillary, arising from 1–several weathered basal leaves, terminal on long axillary peduncle with succulent bracts ("cauline leaves") helically alternate in a graded series, many-flowered, terminal cyme branches 1-sided, branches 2–6, generally spreading, with flowers ascending to erect at anthesis, glabrous, conspicuously glaucous; peduncle 150–500(–950) mm long, 3–12 mm diameter at base, slightly tapered upward, with internodes 5–20 mm long, tannish to pink or rose generally tinged with streaks of red beneath the surface, hollow; bracts ascending to spreading, sessile, triangular-cordate to triangular or triangular-lanceolate or triangular-ovate, 10–45 × 3–15 mm decreasing upward (width not so much), sometimes lobed and clasping at base, acute at tip; cyme branches 25–100 mm long, from base without flowers for 8–50 mm, unbranched or forked; ultimate branches 18–100 mm long with (2–)4–20 flowers; bractlets mostly opposite pedicels, to 4 mm long, not clasping, rose or pink, deciduous after flowering; pedicel erect, at anthesis 0.7–6 mm long increasing 2× in fruit, pale green, reddish on exposed surfaces or completely reddish, glaucous, not bent in fruit. **Flower:** radial, bisexual, 6–8.5 mm across at spreading perianth tips, bright greenish yellow to pale green or orange, becoming reddish tinged; **calyx** 5-lobed, cup-shaped, 3–7 × 5–8 mm; tube short, of petals fused only at base, fleshy, greenish to purplish red, glaucous; lobes deltate-ovate, 3–6 × 2.7–4 mm; **corolla** 5-lobed, 10–16 mm long, tubular and angular, bright greenish yellow or pale green to orange, becoming reddish tinged on margins and medial ridge; tube 0.5–2 mm long, cupped; lobes ovate, 9–15 × 2.5–5 mm, erect but arched slightly outward at acute, weakly pointed (mucronate) tip, round-keeled, becoming reddish along keel; **stamens** 10 in 2 whorls, fused to base of corolla; filaments 4.5–5 mm long (outer whorl slightly longer), 0.5–0.8 mm wide at base, tapered upward, long-tapered, whitish; anthers basifixed, dithecal, ca. 2.5 mm long, yellow, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen light yellow; **nectaries** 5, opposite each ovary, kidney-shaped, ca. 1 × 0.5 mm, pale green to whitish, slightly elevated above receptacle; **pistils** 5, slightly fused at base, erect and appressed; ovaries superior, bottle-shaped with tapered style, yellowish tinged pink on styles, each 1-chambered with many ovules attached to outer side. **Fruits:** follicles, erect. Mid-May–late July.

Native. Leaf-succulent perennial found throughout the range on rocky slopes. *Dudleya lanceolata* is the most common species of the genus in range, and it is also noteworthy

for it variability from population to population, including petal color, leaf length and shape, but also within a single population for degree of surface wax and degree of red pigmentation of stems, bracts, and corolla. *Dudleya lanceolata* is generally treated as a tetraploid (n = 34), whereas the other species in range are treated as diploids (n = 17). A range-wide study of this species should be attempted to develop a thorough description, while currently there are studies in progress to try to define the local species and to detect both sites of hybridization and genealogic relationships of the various forms..
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